

accomplished if even a fraction of those resources could be invested in helping Sudan to build a more peaceful future.

There is a diplomatic leadership void on Sudan that only the United States can fill. A United States Special Envoy to Sudan's peace process would not usurp or undermine the regional Kenyan-led peace process. Rather it would serve to enhance and accelerate the work of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development. The Declaration of Principles established by the IGAD and agreed to by all parties should remain the one and only negotiating framework. These principles include the right of self-determination, separation of religion and the state, and a referendum to be held in the South that offers secession as an option. The Envoy we propose would press for progress on these core issues, and serve to: (1) Signal the United States' seriousness and commitment to supporting Sudan's peace process—failing which we would have stronger justification to shift to a policy of accelerated overt support for the opposition; (2) maintain pressure on all parties to negotiate a serious political settlement, and (3) establish as a stronger behind-the-scenes U.S. presence in forging consensus and coherence among outside supporters of Sudan's peace process (the allies and international organizations that count themselves among the "International Partners Forum" on Sudan).

The United States cannot solve all the world's problems. But we can exercise diplomatic leadership in regions where we can make a difference—and where the risks of inaction become intolerable. In Sudan, these risks include no end in sight to the world's longest running civil war and another decade of death, despair, and suffering for the people of Sudan.

I urge my colleagues' support for higher level diplomatic attention to ending Sudan's war and the threat it poses to security in the region, and to the hopes and aspirations of Sudan's people.

"SUDAN: TO END A WAR"

Civil war has raged in Sudan since 1955, with an 11-year break in the 1970s and '80s. Since 1983, the world's longest-running war has killed 2 million of the nation's 28 million people and displaced millions of others.

The causes are complex: The Arabic and Muslim north wants to impose Islamic law on the African, Christian, and animist south. Southerners complain they have never been adequately represented in the Khartoum government, which controls natural resources in their region.

The Khartoum regime has turned a blind eye to religious persecution and slavery. But the southern rebels have contributed to the list of human-rights violations too.

What originally was a north-south civil war, however, has evolved into a conflict involving 10 warring parties in every section of the country. Flip-flopping alliances add to the disorder.

Last year a disastrous famine threatened 2.6 million people with starvation. While peace efforts are under way, including one organized by neighboring states, they have been spasmodic at best.

The world is currently spending \$1 million a day in humanitarian aid to the war's refugees, while the Khartoum government spends \$1 million a day fighting the war. This can't go on. It's time the world moved Sudan to

the front burner and put an end to the conflict, which would help stop the slave trade in the south. The United States should:

Press the United Nations Security Council to take the matter up, get a cease-fire, and arrange a settlement.

Appoint a U.S. special envoy to bolster the peace process.

Help fund a permanent office, with commissioner and staff, for the Intern-Governmental Authority on Development, the neighboring countries' mediation committee. This will allow regular negotiations to continue without interruption.

Fund university scholarships for selected southern Sudanese students, who have been cut off from educational opportunities by the war. Educated people will be needed to help run any future government and develop the region.

The U.S. has spent \$700 million during the last decade on aid to the war's victims. The prospect of even one more year of this tragedy ought to be enough to spur U.S. and U.N. officials to action.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1906) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, I am ashamed that we have taken this long to create a piece of legislation that is this much of a disservice to American farmers. Unfortunately, this isn't the first time an agriculture bill has been stalled. Last fall, while farmers were twisting in the wind, the Leadership failed to pass the emergency supplemental legislation. Now, we have had an agriculture appropriations bill since February but sadly enough, the Leadership has not seen the need to pass it. When the bill finally comes to the floor, it is held up for two months. Then, in the remaining hours of the debate, an amendment which I did not support, was attached that cut \$103 million. This is just one more example of the Congress' failed leadership.

This legislation is an embarrassment to the American farmer. I could not vote for this legislation because it cut billions of dollars in agriculture programs. The legislation spends about \$1.6 billion less than this year and \$6 billion less than the Administration requested. It just doesn't seem right that when America's farmers are hurting the most, we kick them when they're down by passing legislation that spends less money on farm programs than last year.

I voted for a motion to recommit this bill to the agriculture appropriators so that they could make adjustments to it without making hazardous cuts. These last minute cuts were

done without the input of the Democrats on the authorizing committee, on which I serve. It is imperative that the Majority not take the fate of farmers so lightly as to just cut funding with so little regard. At the end of the night, despite my firm commitment to American agriculture, I decided to oppose final passage of this legislation. It is my strong desire that our colleagues in the Senate have the wisdom to make improvements on this legislation and that we return from a conference committee with a bill that adequately supports farmers.

In response to the lack of action on the appropriations legislation, I introduced a resolution last month expressing the sense of the Congress that it is committed to addressing this crisis and that it recognizes that further assistance will be needed. I hope that all Members of Congress join me in reassuring America and our farmers that agriculture is vital to our future and our prosperity.

IN HONOR OF JOE HADDEN

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1999

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Joe Hadden, a man distinguished by his 35-year dedication to our system of jurisprudence and, particularly, his service on the bench of the Ventura County Superior Court.

Judge Hadden has decided to retire. His careful exercise of the law will be missed within the Ventura County Hall of Justice.

After a stint in the U.S. Army, where he rose from private to first lieutenant, Judge Hadden attended and graduated from law school and was admitted to the California Bar in 1964. He served a year as a Ventura County deputy district attorney, then became a partner in Hadden, Waldo and Malley, where he specialized in probate, estate planning and representing businesses.

Judge Hadden served as a Ventura County Superior Court Arbitrator from 1976 to 1980. He was appointed to the Municipal Court bench in 1980 and the Superior Court bench in 1981 by Gov. Jerry Brown Jr., a fact I won't hold against him. The wisdom of the voters prevailed. They approved Judge Hadden's appointment by electing him in 1982 and reelecting him ever since.

Outside the courtroom, Judge Hadden serves as a member of the Ventura County Legal Aid Association.

He has a myriad of other interests, as well. He was an amateur sports car racer from 1954 to 1974, runs marathons, scuba dives, skis, plays tennis, works with stained glass and plays the flute.

It's obvious he will have plenty to keep him busy.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in recognizing Joe Hadden for his decades of service and in wishing him and his family Godspeed in his retirement.